VOL. LX.-NO. 292. TONAWANDA'S HORATIUS.

HE SAVES THE VILLAGE FROM RIOT BY HIS PROCLAMATIONS.

Calling Out the Willits and Declaring Martial Law in Advance of any Hostile Dam-enstrations by the Lawless Strikers,

NORTH TONAWANDA, June 18,-George W. Stanley is President of the village of North Tonawat da. He is also a lumberman. He is plain-looking man with whiskers, who smokes a pipe and has a command of language. He talks as readily as he makes procamations, and to-day he is the hero of the vil-When, to-morrow morning, the 400 Poles arrive from Buffalo to shove lumber under the protection of the muzzles of the Sixtythe liegiment's guns; when the lumbermen look upon the hirelings tugging and sweating to unload the barges that He at the docks, confident that the backbone of the union is broken, and that they can hire help for what they choose to pay; and while the citizens of Tonawanda keep carefully out of the range of the bluecoats' rifles, they may all turn toward G. W. Stanley and say: "He is our saviour; he did this" And when Niagara county comes to paya bill of \$500 a day for a week, or maybe lenger, for this military protection, the citi-

gens may again turn toward G. W. Stanley and "He did this, too." Early reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Stanley himself to-day informed THE Sus correspondent that he (not Sheriff Ensign) was the man who ordered Capt. Fales to call out the Twenty-fifth Separate Company of Tonawanda on Friday morning. "At that time." said President Stanley, "I wouldn't have given ten cents for the whole island." The island is the locus belli. It is approached from the mainland by a combination railroad and footbridge. At the entrance to this bridge last Friday morning stood "Horatius" Stanley with six-eighths of the police force of the vil-

lare (six men) at his side. There was a gang in front," says Mr. Stanley. "whom we were trying to keep from going on theisland and interfering with the Poles, and we stood guard at the bridge with our revolvgs. But when they brought me word that there were 150 more behind us, who had come son the train with the Poles, nurposely to make trouble, we retreated. Then, when the poles raised the red flag and swarmed

poles raised the red flag and swarmed about the office of Smith, Fassett & to, clamoring for their pay, I expected nothing but an attack. I told my men to die hard with their guns nointed at the enemy, and I slipped out of a side door and into my buggy and says I to the Sheriff. I'm going to call out the militia."

This is the true story of how the military were called out at Tonawanda, direct from the lips of Iresident Stanley. How Col. Welch of the Sixty-litth was put in charge of the Twenty-fifth and Forty-second Separate Companies and how the Colonel sent to Buffalo on Saturday for a battalion of his own men, in preference to these farmer boys has been told.

To-day everything was as quiet in North

leen told.

To-day everything was as quiet in North Tonawanda as a typical rural Sunday could be. Four companies of the Sixty-fifth were encamped on the island, making themselves as comfortable as they could. The officers' encamped on the Island, making themselves as commortable as they could. The officers' headquarters was in Smith & Fassett's officer. The non-had turned a deserted old mansion on the Island into a comfortable barracks. This a deuced sight better than our camp at the railroad strike in Fast Buffale last August," said the soldiers, who were killing time in various wars. On the door of the President's office, on which swings the sign." G. W. Stanley, jumber," were posted the proclamations of the strike in the soldiers. Sianley, lumber." were posted the proclama-tions. The latest one bears date of Saturday

nd reads:

Nones or Warsing.—To all whom it may concern:
thereas, it appearing to me that the execution of the
wa has been resisted in the village of North longsunds. N. v. by combinations of men, and that the
over of said village has been exerted and not suffileas to enable the olibera thereof to protect the lives
it is none and property therein, that the military
ompanies in the county have been commanded to asis in overcoming resistance to the execution of the
w. Now, therefore, I. Geo. W. Stanley, President of the

manner, under my hand, at the village of North Tona-rounty of Nissara and State of New York, this y of June, 1863. G. W. Stankay, President, Wannen, Village Clerk.

The Wanner, Village Clerk.

President Stanley was asked if this proclamation was not unusual, if, in short, it was not aremarkable procedure for the President of a village to issue a "notice" of so martial a character. Mr. Stanley replied:

"This is not intended to declare North Tonwanda under martial law, but only as a noti-

under martial law, but only as a noti-to our people that according to the law passed last winter, our citizens indemnify themselves against less of reporty while the soldiers are in au-by recourse to civil proceedings; in lat they must not interfere with the tia, but mind their own business; for if edo not, and get into trouble, the soldiers

are not subject to prosecution."

Mr. Stanley said further that both Col.

Wein and tion. Poyle had advised him to
issuethis proclamation. As to the form and
bhraseology he had the assistance of the villageders, Thomas E. Warner, a modest and
sensible man, who acknowledged the authorsensible man, who acknowledged the author-ship of the second paragraph of the preclama-tion, "to carry out Mr. Stanley's ideas." Col. Welon said that he presumed the proclama-tion resulted from a remark he had made, ad-vising the President of the village that under the military code, as amended, the soldiers were not amenable to the civil authorities, but only to military jurisdiction. This amend-ment was the issue of the Broderick shooting affray at lunfalo inst year. affray at Buffalo inst year.

The first proclamation was published by President Stanley at the very outset of the the Very outset of

Notice or Wassism - All persons are hereby warned additional to assemble within the village of North to assemble within the vilinge of North or the inhawful purpose of disturbing the whisting force of violence to any personne of threaten or attempt to commit such for to do any unhawful act by the use of the or having assembled, to direct, addistributes, or to do any unawitanting in our forcer violence, or having assembled, to direct, advise, another properties, and the properties of the properties provided by jaw.

T. E. Wasnin, C. Fr. 18. W. STANLEY, President.

This proclamation, Mr. Stanley explained, was framed according to the auggestion of County Judge Miliar of Lockport. Everything I ve done has been according to legal advice, said he, Stanley was elected last spring. He is a legalithm. He gave an explanation of the causes which led to the strike, beating of the lumbermen sometimes as

spring. He is a locuillian. He gave an explanation of the causes which led to the strike, speaking of the imbermen sometimes as they, but oftener as we." He thinks that he troube is over, or will be after the soldiers have guarded the lumbermen's interests a little longer, and naturally feels proud that he has broken the backbone of the strike by calling out the National Guard.

Down in the other Tonawanda, which lies in Lie county, live most of the lumber shovers. There is the animals bendumiters. None of the citizens there thought their projecty in such isoparity as to warrant calling out soldiers or issuing proclamations.

"The fuses in the north town," said a leading taxpayer and loditions, is all morpoucock. A few Poles were angry because they thought they weren't going to receive their pay, and they demanded it. When they got it three hours later, they retired as peaceable as lambs. There was no more need of calling out troops to guard those lumber nies than of my calling them out to guard my dear year.

But stanley wants to stand in with the lumbermen, and they made a monkey of him."

A STREET CAR TIE-UP.

Hundreds of Men Quit Work for Ten Hours in Minneapells and St. Paul. MINNEAUOLIS, June 18. - Forten hours to-day

the street railway systems of Minneapolis and Et. Paul were tied up. Some few days ago the company issued an order requiring the employees to sign a contract or else quit its emplor. In this contract was a clause rendering the drivers and conductors personally liable for all damage to persons or property. This was objected to by the men and they got the alternative tof signing or quitting. hot one of the 1,000 men employed in Minne-scolls signed the document. At a meeting lasting until 4 o'clock this morning the men occided to quit and accordingly no attempts were made to run cars. Mayor fustis took a hand in the matter, and

and did not attempt to prevent the company running cars if they could secure men. This they did not attempt to do.

FAFORS SATOLLES VIEWS. Substance of the Pope's Letter on American

BALTIMORE, June 18.-Cardinal Gibbons has not yet had time to translate the letter received from the Pope with reference to the school question in this country. Nor will he talk about it. A priest who is very near to the Cardinal is authority for the statement that the Pope sustains the position taken by Archbishop Satolli, in which the latter urges Catholies to send their children to Catholic shools At the same time a refusal to do so will not be considered an offence against the Church, and absolution will not be denied to those who persist in sending children to other educa-

tional institutions. The l'ope's endorsement of Archbishop Satolli's views is practically and necessarily a reëndorsement of the position assumed by Archbishop Ireland, and what is known as the iberal school in the American Church. The Pope takes the ground, as did Satolii before the lyn. Bridge Policeman Murt Ryder saw him. council of Archbishops in New York city in | and shouted from the promensde platform: last November, that the decree of the third plenary council held in Baltimore in November. 1884, shall be in force in a general way. This decree urges Catholics to send their children

to parochial or other truly Catholic schools." The position taken by the Archbishop was, in substance, that to the Catholic Church belonged the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel, and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded. In her also was vested the divine right of instructing the young divine right of instructing the young in so far as theirs is the kingdom of heaven, "that is to say, she holds for herself the rights of teaching the truth of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of a Christian life. Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there was one repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and natural sciences in public schools controlled by the State, whose office it is to provide and to protect everything by which its

and natural sciences in public schools controlled by the State whose office it is to provide and to protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness, while they live peaceably together with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under laws propagated by civil authority.

The Holy See did not condemn and treat with Indifference the public schools, but desired rather that, by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities, there should be public schools in every State, according as the circumstances of the people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences, but the Catholic Church shrank from any features opposed to the truth of Christianity and to morality. Pope Lee, in his favorable decision in the special case of Archibishop Ireland Faribault and Stillwater, iterated, as he reiterates now, that wherever the exigencies of the case may require, such as the temporal condition of the people, Bishops are permitted to enter into such agreement and arrangement with the local civil authorities as are best calculated to preserve the morals of the children.

PUT THREE BULLETS INTO HIS HEAD.

Samuel Adler was Worrled by Business Troubles and Unnerved by Brink, Famuel Adler, one of the largest marble dealers in the country, and a member of a score of German, Hebrew, and other organigations, killed himself at his house, 213 East Forty-ninth street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself three times in

revolver. For several days, it is said, troubles in business had been weighing on his mind. Although not a drinking man. Mr. Adler went out on Saturday night and drank heavily. He had been silent and morose all day. He came back much under the influence of liquor, and the effects of his intoxication had not passed off

the right temple with a 32-calibre self-cocking

yesterday morning. Instead, he seemed to grow worse, and the family sent for his physician. Dr. M. S. Kakels. Dr. Kakels treated Mr. Adler for alcoholism. Before he left he said to Henry Adler, the dead man's eldest son and a partner in the marble business:

"Your father is in a very unsettled condition, both physically and mentally. It will pass off in a few days. In the mean time keep

a close watch on him."
In accordance with this advice the roung man stayed at home with his father. They were sitting in Mr. Adler's bedroom, on the third floor, when a servant brought word that a friend of Mr. Adler's wanted him to go out for a walk. Mr. Adler, who was only half dressed, seemed to brighten up at the suggestion.

gestion.

Think I'll go out, Harry," he said to his son. "The air will do me good. I wish you would go into the back room and get me a

would go into the back room and get me a collar."

Young Adier left the room to get the collar. He had been out but a moment when the sound of three pistol shots brought him hurrying back. Mr. Adier lay on the sofa dead, with the blood pouring from his right temple where the three builets had struck.

Word was immediately sont to Dr. Kakels and Lawyer Henry Gottgetreu, the dead man's atterney, and after going to the house they reported the matter to the police. The Coroner issued a permit for the removal of the body. The only cause for the suicide is supposed to be temporary aberration consequent upon Mr. Adier's intoxication on Saturday night.

The fact that he very seldom drank alcoholic liquors made the effect of his heavy drinking the more serious. As far as the business troubles are concerned, Lawyer Gottgetreu says that they were of small importance, and certainly too trivial to have caused Mr. Adier to take his own life.

The dead man was with known, particularly on the east side. I nowned the large marble yard at 148 Fart. He was born in Bohemia fifty-ninch street. He was born in Bohemia fifty-ninch street. He was born in Bohemia fifty-ninch years ago, and came to this country when a boy. Among many other sacieties and organizations, he chimed membership in the Order of Free Masons, the Old Fellows, the Independent Order of the Sons of Israel, and the B Nai Brith. He leaves a widow, six daughters, and six sons.

BHOT AT NORTH BEACH. A Builet Fired by Nicholas Seste Lodges in

James Pierce, 18 years old, of 842 Ninth avenue, this city, was shot in the left side by a seventeen-year-old bootblack named Nicholas Seste of 387 East 115th street, this city, at North Beach last evening.

Pierce was driving along the beach in a two-seated wagon accompanied by three boys from Astoria about his own age-Herbert Faman of 45 Main street, Ernest Phillips of

909 Houlevard, and Otto Teures. At the junction of old Bowery Bay read and Boulevard they encountered Seate in company with William Smith, 17 years old, of 300 East Forty-lifth street, and Nicholas Maraffeno. 16 years old, of 307 East Forty-fifth

street, this city. A collision was brought about by one group insulting the other. They wrangled a while and then Phillips got out of the wag on with the intention of attacking Seste and his com-panions. One of the latter drew a revolver.

The first cartridge falled to explode, but the bullet from the second eneters a hole through the front of Phillips's shirt and clipped off the top button of his waistesst.

ton button of his waistcoat.

Pierce then sprang from the wagon to aid his companions and he was struck under the left arm by a bullet which glanced around his fourth rib and found a lodging place somewhere in his back.

The disturiances collected a crowd, and Pierce, with his companions, was taken to the Police Head-marters, while beste was arrested on the road. The other three escaped. Pierce's wounds were dressed, and he was taken to a New York hospital.

wounds were dressed, and he was taken to so New York hospital.
Seste says Pierre's crowd attacked him and his companions without provocation, and that Smith drew the revolver to defend himself. It was knocked from Smith's hand, and Seste says he picked it up and shot Pierce in self-defence.

Died on the Station Platform. John Buckel and his wife, Susan, left their home at 106 Delancey street early yesterday

morning to visit friends in Morrisania. After spending the day there they started home at 10 o'clock last night. They purchased tickets at the 188th street station of the Suburies elevated road, and were waiting for a train when Mrs. Ruckel was taken ill.

A phy-1-kin was summoned, but when he arrived she was dead. She was 75 years old. Mr. Ruckel is retired from business. About fifteen years ago he was brew master for George Ehret.

SUICIDE FROM THE BRIDGE.

MARGARET MULRENIN DIED JUNE 10; JOHN MULHENIN JUNE 18.

John Jumped from the Road-line Parapet of the New York Tower Yesterday, With His Wife's Come Plate to His Pocket-Missed the River and Fell on a Pier Shed.

A hatless and coatless man, standing on the top of the road-line parapet that was around the north pier of the arch of the New York tower of the Brooklyn Bridge, caused a crowd of promenaders to stop on the tower platform at half past 7 o'clock last night. The man seemed to be measuring with his eye the distance he would have to jump to clear the shed of the Clyde line pier. about 100 feet below. The man stood on the northeast angle of the parapet, facing Brook-

"Come! Get down from there." The man did not even look the policeman's way, and Ryder ran to the west end of the platform and scrambled down the ladder to the north roadway. Policeman Thomas, who was on the roadway, was going east to meet his relief. He heard Ryder call to the man on the parapet and turned just in time to see the man leap out into the air. The man cried:

Thomas ran to the lattice railing and peered after the man, who turned several times in his descent. The man had missed his calculation, if it was his intention to reach the water. His body struck the corrugated fron peak roof of the shed, only a foot or so from its eastern end and very near the ridge pole. The sound of the impact came up distinctly to the policemen and the promenaders who had seen the man jump. The air was clear had seen the man jump. The air was clear and there was half an hour of daylight left, and all the people on the promenade and many in the cars could see the man's body lying at full length on its left side on the Clyde line shed. Many women, after the first glance, hurrled on. Others watched the body until two men came out on the top of the pier shed through a scuttle. One of those men was watchman llawkins and the other was a workman on the pier. Hawkins had heard the body fall, and he supposed that some piece of iron had dropped from the bridge. He noted, before going up on the roof, that there was an indentation a toot deep in the corrusated iron.

The man was still breathing, but very feelily, when Hawkins reached his side. Hawkins went down and called Polleeman Sullivan of the Oak street station, who reported the case to Sorgeant McNaily of that station. A hurry call brought an ambulance from Chambers street to the pier within twenty minutes after the man had jumped. The spectators on the bridge, whose numbers had grown to hundreds, saw the ambulance surgeon a policeman, and several other men gather on the roof of the shea around the body. The surgeon felt the man's wrist and found that he was dead. His left arm and log were broken and his left side was smashed in. Policemen Thomas and Ryder ran to the New York end of the bridge and told the roundsman in charge there about the bridge jumper. The roundsman telephoned to Sergeant Phillips, who came over. Sergeant McNaily of the Oak street station and Sergeant Phillips decided that as the body was still on bridge property, of which the Clyde line pier is a part, the case belonged to the bridge police. Meanwhile a stretcher was taken down to the pier, and four municipal policemen brought the bedy to the Oak street station, and thence transferred it, with face covered, to a room at the New York entrance of the bridge. He and there was half an hour of daylight

the bridge.

How the man reached the readway without being observed puzzled the bridge police. He was not seen to clamber from the promenade. It may be that he got out of a wagon coming from Brocklyn. When he was first seen he was standing on the parapet. His coat and hat were lying at his feet. That he was from New England was suggested when a silver-plated coffin plate, about four inches wide and eight inches long was taken from an inside pocket of his coat. On the plate was this inscription.

MARGARET A. MULRENIN, Died June 10, 1893. Aged 24 yrs. and 8 mos.

A letter with a postmark of South Boston, addressed to John J. Mulrenin, 71 Hampshire street, and signed "Margie," showed that Margaret A. Mulrenin was to that Margaret A. Mulrenin was to undergo an operation on Saturday, June 10, at a Boston hospital. The letter was apparently that of a woman suffering from some serious nervous trouble. It was almost incoherent in parts and was dated two days before the writer died. With corrected spelling, and missing words, the letter ran thus:

wen't say any more Write and let me know how everything is deligit. Your true wife.

The insurance man mentioned in the letter was an agent for the John Hancock Life insurance Company. This is evident from two policies found in John T. Mulrenin's pockets, time of the policies was for \$55 on the life of Margaret E. Mulrenin. 6 years old, and the other on the life of William Mulrenin. 3 years old. These insurances cost the Mulrenins 10 cents a week.

It is not uncommon in New England for coffin plates to be preserved as memorials and not buried with the coffin.

It is likely that John Mulrenin came to New York a few days ago. He had all his effects with him, and, put together, would not have bought him a decent meal and left him his clothes. All the money he had left was six cents. One of his possessions was an old, went they peof a young man and a young woman, dressed in white, standing by his right side. The features of the man were indistinguishable.

John Mulrenin appeared to have been about

distinguishable.

John Muironin appeared to have been about
30 years old. He had blue eyes, dark hair,
and a light-brown fmoustache. His clothes
were threadbare in places, and he wore an old. were threadbare in places, and he were an old, solied straw hat.

Boston, June 18.—Mulrenin had been employed on the new Public Library building as an iron worker. Last July he went to 72 Hampshire street, and engaged a suite, occupying it with his wife and two children.

He was a drinking man, and did little work, so that his wife had to go out to service. She was buried on the 12th. On the 13th he sold all the effects, packed the boy off to Oak Grove, Brighton, and put the girl in St. Elizabeth's Home. He drew \$125 insurance which he had on his wife, and cleared out.

MINNIE RENWOOD WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Serpentine Dancer Refuses to Be Reconciled With Mr. Frank Bemis, Minnie Renwood, the serpentine dancer, has aken the first step toward getting the courts to give her her freedom. In private life Miss Renwood is the wife of Frank Bemis.

She has instituted proceedings for absolute divorce through her attorney, P. C. Talman. Miss Renwood talked to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon at her residence, 146 West Thirty-sixth street. Her husband was in the house at the time

trying to effect a reconciliation, but Miss Renwood was obdurate. She would not reveal the name of her alleged rival in her husband's the name of her alleged rival in her and affections.

She said that her husband had often treated her cruelly, even going so far as to strike her and otherwise maltreat her. Some time ago she tried to get a separation on the ground of cruelty, but the case never came to trial.

From other persons residing in the house where Miss Remood is living it was learned that Mr. Bemis visited his wife last Friday night and raised ructions in her room. Mutual accusations were made.

accusations were made.

Mr. Hemis is connected with a book publishing firm in Broadway.

Miss Renwood has two children, a boy and a girl. She says she supports them herself. The children are taken care of in a convent in West Forty-second street.

A Woman Found Drowned.

The tody of a woman about 30 years old was found in the Passaic River at Kearney, N. J., yesterday. She was well dressed, but there was nothing found which declared her identity. She was seen in Kearney on Friday, and she then told a girl named Tully that she lived in Seventh street Jersey City. MONARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Sentiments of the Count of Paris as Expressed by His Representative.

Pants, June 18.-The monarchical press banquet took place this evening. Count linusonville, representing officially the Count of Paris, delivered an important royalist speech. seemingly in answer to Constans's speech at Toulouse. The representative of the exiled Prince assured his hearers that all hopes had not vanished. Such an occasion as the present allowed him to make known the Count

of Paris's ideas.
"The first duty of the monarchical press is to show up the doings of the present dying majority in the Chamber. All its legislation is void of good. A proof of the mistrust of the present Government is the run on the national savings banks. The labor laws are bad and | the natives as a final blow to monarchy. impossible to put into practice. The treasury is badly managed. The Republican budget shows a defleit of nearly 250,000,000 francs. The immorality of the Chamber is strikingly | participated. demonstrated by the Panama scandal. ruption has taken up its abode in the Palais Bourbon."

After suggesting a royalist programme for bettering the present situation, the Count concluded by saring:

"I trust that France will soon rid itself of radical and socialistic republicanism and at last revert to the monarchy, the only government capable of restoring confidence at home and respect abroad."

After the banquet M. Dufeuille, secretary of the Count of Paris, was interviewed. He said to THE SUN reporter:

The Count's speech will bear its fruit. The people are tired of the continual increase of taxes. They will understand, I trust, what the republic has done, and return at the next general elections respectable Deputies who will work with us to upset the present state of things and call back those who are exiled from their country, from their home, and deprived of their throne."

It is needless to say that these arewords, and only words. The monarchical party is now a corpse, and its now and then seeming resurrection will in no way affect the present form

KNOCKED DOWN BY A THIEF. Mrs. Blanchard Robbed of Her Watch in Broad Daylight.

Mrs, Annette Blanchard, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. C. L. Blanchard, in a handsome suite of apartments on the fourth floor of 312 West Fifty-first street, is a pretty little woman about twenty-four years old. On Saturday afternoon she started from the house on a shopping trip down town. Just before sho reached the corner of Eighth avenue a short, thickset man leaved in front of her and struck her with his clenched fist, knocking her

As he struck her with his right hand he reached forward his left, and tore from the bosom of her dress a small gold watch. He attempted to snatch her pocketbook, too, but falled, and started to run through Fifty-first atreet.

Mrs. Blanchard recovered sufficiently to cry
out, and attracted the attention of several
men who were standing at the corner. They

men who were standing at the corner. They set out after the man. They overtook him at Forty-ninth street, and saw him disappear into the cellar of a grocery store near by. A policeman was called and the thief was captured. He said that he was Michael Shaler, 27 years old, a peddler of 176 Chrystie street. The watch, which was worth \$100, was not found on him.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning he was positively identified by Mrs. Blanchard. Shaler declared that he was not guilty, but Justice McMahon held him in \$3,000 for trial in General Sessions.

An Accident Caused by a Dog's Sanpping a a Horse's Legs.

Jesse Banks of 491 Broad street, Newark, a bright twelve-year-old boy, had a liking for horses, and used to spend his spare time around the sale and exchange stables of Miles. W. Baney, near his home. On Saturday Mr.

At the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Wickliffe street, about a mile from the statle, an
ugly mongrei ran out, snapping and biting at
the horse, and finally it stuck its teeth into the
fleshy part of one of the horse's legs. With a
shrill neigh the horse reared and throw the
boy over his head to the hard pavement.

The boy was stunned, and before he could
rise the horse accidentally struck him a terrible blow with his fore loot, cutting his face in a
shocking manner and fracturing his skull. An
ambutance took the sufferer to the German
Hospital, where he died on an operating table
less than three-quarters of an hour after the
accident occurred. His mother, a poor widow,
is almost crazed with grief.

At an autorsy held by County Physician
Elliot, it was found that death had been
caused by ether. The physicians are exonerated by the County Physician however, who
holds that the operation was necessary to
save the boy's life, and the shock incident to
the injuries received was so great he was unable to stand the effect of the ether.

THEIR BOATS CAPSIZED.

Four Men and Four Boys in the Water-One Boy Drowned.

Four Italian boys, each about 12 years old. went rowing yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River in an old boat. At 5:25 o'clock the Transfer Tug No. 4, towing a float belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, overtook the boys in the channel off 117th street. The frightened youngsters lost all control of the boat, and drifted down on the all control of the boat, and drifted down on the tug before the engines could be reversed. In a moment the small boat was run down and its occupants were floundering in the water.

Capt. Grace steamed over from the island in the island boat Refuge and rescued two of the drowning boys. Tony Malso of 102d street and Second avenue was carried under the float, but came up half conscious under the stern, and was dragged on board by the deck hands. The fourth hoy, Michael Rists of 324 East 107th street, was drowned, and the body was not recovered.

street, was drowned, and the body was not recovered.
Yesterday's rescues add two more to a list of seventy-five persons saved by Capt, Grace.
A Whitehall boat was capsized by the swell from the ferryboats Cincinnati and the Chicago of the Pennsylvania Ealiread off Courtlandt street yesterday afternoon. Now York Central tug 20, commanded by Capt. Hugh Cassidy, picked up the four men who had been in it—P. Kane. P. Riley, Josech Boyle, and Edward Boyle. Edward Boyle was the only one of the party who could not swim, and he came near drowning. The men are all truck drivers and said they all lived on Gansevoort street.

Street Car Collision in Brooklyn.

While car 20 of the Tompkins avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad was on its way down Broadway at Berry street, Williamsdown Broadway at Borry street, Williamsburgh, three blocks from the Grand and Twenty-third Street ferries, last night, the brake broke, and the car, which was filled with passengers, went rapidly down the incline. Opposite Dunham place the carcollided with one of the Nostrand arenue and Prospect Park line and almost threw it off the track. Several persons were more or less injured. It was said that Mrs. Mary Morrow and Miss Maggie McGulness of 410 West Fifty-seventh street, this city, who were in the Tompkins avenue car, were knocked down and severely hurt. They declined medical treatment and went home.

Broadway Cable Railroad Schedule. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company will dispense with a horse car

schedule to-day, and the cable cars will be run alone. With the change of management by which Thomas McLean becomes manager which rimins steam to see makes in a set of regulations, it is said, has been framed by which thirty drivers and thirty conductors are thrown out of work and placed on the extra list. While these were employed, there were 180 cars making five trips a day, and beginning with to-day there will 150 cars with six trips a day. Some of the gripmen and conductors say that this will give them too long hours. HAWAII'S NATIONAL FLAG.

IT FLOATS OVER THE PALACE AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT MOVES IN.

Claus Spreckels Receives the Money Due Him - Minister Blount Visits Malu - A Rumor that the Ex-Queen Was to Be Deposed-The Mission She Gave Neumann. HONOLULU, June 10, via San Francisco, June

18-The Hawaiian national flag was floated over the palace on June 2. The formal occupation of the palace by the provisional Government, and the raising of the national emblem over it, are regarded by the annexationists generally and by many of

The building was formally dedicated to its new uses on June G with a little coremony in which troops, Government band, and officials The provisional Government on June 3 paid

to thus spreakels the \$05,000 owed to him, and there is a feeling of relief among the officials that the Government is no longer under of ligations to him.

Spreckles denies that he was actuated by a

desire to embarrass the Government by demanding the return of his money. Although the Government officials claim to be making progress in the investigation of the alleged dynamite outrage, there is an impres-sion current that no harm to the Government

was intended.
C. A. Wilder, son of Vice-President Wilder, has been appointed Consul-General at San Francisco, tosucceed F. S. Pratt, removed.
On June 6 Minister and Mrs. Blount left for a short visit to Maina. Rumors of impending trouble began to arise before the steamer bearing the "Frace-maker," as Mr. Blount is called here, had fairly gotten outside the Honolubi harior. called here, had fairly gotten outside the Honolulu harbor.

Royalists assert that the provisional Govern-ment had decided to deport the ex-Queen on the steamer City of Peking, due from China on land.

They prepared to resist any such attempt, and men were placed on guard at the ex-queen a residence to give enemies a warm re-

and men were placed on guard at the exqueen's residence to give enemies a warm reception.

It is said that Sam Parker rejuested the
British Minister to remove his legation to the
ex-queen's residence, thus placing Liliuokalani under the protection of the British flag,
but the Minister refused.

Major Wodehouse says there is not a word of
trath in the story. The provisional Government
placed a trump eard on June 9 by publishing the
text of a power of attorney given by Liliuokalani to Paul Neumann when he went to the
taited States to work incainst annexation.
The annexationists say that the execution of
this power of attorney destroys the chief argument of the Queen that sho yielded to the supefor force of the United States, as in it she acknowledges that she made an unconditional
surrender to the Provisional Government.

They further call attention to the fact that
she had no thought of her people, but thought
only of her financial welfare, and it was a
plain effer of sale on her part.

W. G. Smith, editor of the Star, has been
arrested on the charge of criminal libel at the
instance of Claus Spreckles ought to be deported
and his possessions confiscated.

THUMPED AT THE BIGLINS. George Reid to in Mospital with a Fractured

James H. Biglin, a brother of Barney Biglin,

the Republican district leader and expressman, and James's son Morgan, 17 years of age, were locked up in the East Eighty-eighth street police station last night on a charge of felonious assault.

The man they are accused of assaulting is George Reid, 26 years old. He is in the Pres-byterian Hospital with a fractured skull, and according to the physicians is in a critical condition.

The Biglins live on the third floor of the house at 111 East 108th street. There was a fight in the hallway outside of Biglin's apartments at 9 o'clock last night, but just who par-ticipated in it besides the two Biglins and Reid is not know.

The noise aroused the neighbors, and they flocked out into the halls. A little later young light appeared at the door of the apartments of a Mrs. Reese, who lives on the second floor, and asked her to let him carry in an injured ments at 9 o'clock last night, but just who par-

W. Baney, near his home. On Saturday Mr. Baney sold a high-stepper to a customer on the hill, and when it was being sent to the purchaser young Jesse asked permission to ride it, and his request was granted.

An ordinary rope halter was put on the horse and fastened to the rear end of a phacton driven by a stableman.

killed a man.

Murphy accosted young Biglin in the hall
just as he was leaving Mrs. Recese's apartments, and asked him who was the man who
had been injured.

"Oh, I don't know," said young Biglin. "I
found him in the hall, and seeing that he was
injured, carried him in out of charity."

The young man started to go away then,
but Murphy detained him.

"You'll have to wait until we see into this,"
he said.

Biglin protested, but the officer was obdu-

e said. Biglin protested, but the officer was obdufagin protested, but the officer was coou-ate, and, holding the young man by the arm, the began to follow the blood stains up stairs. The stains led right to the door of the Biglin quartments, and Murphy knocked, but got no mover. He went in, but old man Biglin was but there.

niswer. He went in, but old man Biglin was not there.

Murphy called an ambulance and sent the injured man to the hospital. Young Biglin was taken to the station house.

Boundsman Cagney and Folloeman Langden set out to find Biglin senior. Some of the neighbors told them that after the row the old man had run out into the street and was at that moment in the rooms of a Mrs. Cassidy, next door, at 113.

The old man was there. He protested at first that he knew nothing about the right, but finally admitted that he knew field and that Reid had been injured in the half outside of his door.

At the station house he told the following story:

At the station house he told the following story:

"A year ago Reid ran away with my daughter, and I have not seen her since. To-night Reideame around to my rooms intoxicated." He told me that he had married the girland he tried to patch up matters. I refused to believe him and told him he had ruined the girl's life. I ordered him to leave the rooms. He refuse it ogo and I put him out."

Outside in the hall, it appears, the fight was resumed, and during the course of it the man received the injuries from which he is now suffering.

Who struck the blow, or with what sort of an instrument it was inflicted, is not known, as both of the Englins deny that they hit Reid.

The prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to day. I he prisoners will be lem Police Court to-day.

William Henderson, a nineteen-year-old colored hoy, who has been running an elevator at the Westminster apartment house, at 113 East Sixteenth street, was crushed to death atout noon yesterday between his car and the ceiling of the first floor. Capt. Mitchell, the cartain of the watch, had occasion to use the elevator and he found the body. It was handing half out of the car, the upper half being inside. The boy had been dean lifteen was hanging half out of the car, the upper half being inside. The boy had been deau lifteen minutes or half as bour. It is supposed that Henderson pulled the cable and started the elevator before he got or, and that when he made a map to got alload he got only half on liefore he could crawl into the car it had reached the ceiling and he was caught. No one in the hotel heard any noise, and it is helleved that the low was killed instantly. The Westwinsier anartment house is an annex to the Westwinsier Plotoi.

Fire and Pire Water in Peckskill.

PERESELL, June 18. A fire that destroyed the bedding of room 27, in the Engle Hotel, caused many guests to leave their rooms at caused many guests to leave their rooms at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

One of the guests was L. Ingraham, said to be a nephew of Judge Ingraham of New York. Under Sheriff Howard H. Fugsiey, who was stopping at the hotel, had put Ingraham to hed several times.

He became boisterous, and the Sheriff arrested him and put him into rail. At lito clock this morning he was arraigned before Judge John H. Baxter for intoxication. No one appeared against him and he was discharged.

Died on the Cetur.

William Gerisch, a bottler, living at 258 West Seventieth street, went to Coney Island yesterday with his wife and daughter on the steam out totus. He became ill on the way down and they decided to return without leaving the boat. Mr. Gerisch died on the re-turn trip of heart disease.

Calisaya La Rilla Has Met

EX-GOY. WETMORE HURT.

Me Jumps From His Carriage in a Runaway

NEWFORT, June 18. - Ex. Gov. George Peabody Wetmore was in a runaway late on Saturday night, and in trying to jump from his carriage was thrown to the ground. He sustained a compound fracture of his right arm, and his right shoulder is dislocated. His condition is regarded as serious to-night, because the arm cannot be set, by reason of the dislocated shoulder. The latter cannot be set because of the broken arm.

To-night special trains have been ordered from New York and Boston for consulting surgeons. Amputation was hinted at one time. but no heroic measure of this kind is yet deemed necessary, though the physician in charge yet hardly knows what to do, and will await the advice of the coming surgeons.

Gov. Wetmore was returning from Mrs. W. W. Sherman's dinner. The reins broke, and the driver was thrown from his seat. Mr. Wetmore, seeing the horses unmanageable. fell. The Wetmores were to sail for Lurope in three weeks.

PUMMELLED HARVARD STUDENTS.

Two Actors Jumped from the Stage to Thrash Four Disturbing Collegians,

Boston, June 18.-Four Harvard students went to the Park Theatre last night, sat in the front row, and guyed the performance of "The Golden Wedding." Dan Daly, who plays the English Lord and is an athlete, stepped forward and cautioned the quartet, Soon he was joined by John Mack. They jumped off the stage and tackled the collegians. They punimelled them to the great satisfaction of the audience. The actors told the students to go around to the Hotel Reynolds after the curtain fell if they had not received satisfaction, and the four did so. But all concerned have kept out of the way all day.

SHOT HIS LANDLORD.

Guersing Wouldn't Stop Singing and Fired When They Tried to Make Him.

New Brunswick, June 18.-Victor Guersing, a Frenchman, employed by Peter Thill as an interior painter and decorator, shot and propably fatally wounded his employer at Thill's boarding house, on Condit street, early this morning. Three bullets entered Thill's body, and Guersing shot bimself twice in the scuille. The physicians at Wells Hospital tonight said that Thill could not live, and that Guersing's left leg would have to be ampu-

Guersing's left leg would have to be amputated.

Thill, Herman Meershen, his brother-in-law, and Joseph Welss were playing pinochle in Guersing's bedroom. Guersing was drunk when he came home, and began to sing loudly. Peter Thill told him to stop, which he did for a time. Then he locked himself in his room and renewed the noise. Thill forced the door in. As he entered Guersing fired five shots, but Thill jumped upon him before the last two were fred. These entered Guersing is left leg, in the knee and ankle. Thill was shot in the abdomen, groin, and breast. Mrs. Thill and some of the boarders rushed in at the sound of the shooting. Meershen tock the revolver from Guersing, who jumped from the window to a roof below, and was lost in the darkness.

Drs. Shannen and like entire police force began Prs. Snannen and face ordered Thill sent to the hospital, and the entire police force began to hunt for Guersing. He was found at 8 o'clock in a barn in the suburbs. his wounds were giving him great pain and be was un-able to walk. Justice Ford committed him to jail without ball.

MRS. SHANN GETS THE INSURANCE. The Company Apparently Thinks She Did

TRENTON, June 18.-Mrs. Mattle C. Shann, the Princeton woman who is in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of murder for poisoning her son, John F. Shann, received the amount of insurance upon his life yesterday. It was only \$121, but small as this sum is it is alleved to have been the motive for the crime. The company wrote to her lawyers that after re-viewing all the facts it had decided to pay over

he money.
Those who believe Mrs. Shann innocent say Those who believe Mrs. Shann innocent say this is practically as good as a verdict in her favor, because an insurance company would not pay a policy if there were a reasonable suspicion of a crine. Those who believe Mrs. Shann guilty say the company could better afford to pay over so small an amount than to higgle about it in so conspicuous a case. The money was paid to Mrs. Shann in the Trenton jail. She expressed her thanks for the payment, adding: "It is not so much the amount, but it shows that I am justly entitled to the money."

He Sounds an Alarm and Turns Out the Ga rison Early in the Morning.

Berlin, June 18.-Three days age Empere William thoroughly surprised the l'osen gartson by turning up at the barracks early in the morning. At 4 o'clock in the morning the railway officials in Potsdam received orders to prepare a train and to stop all communication with l'osen, except such as might be necessary to clear the line. At G o'clock the Emperor, with his aide de-camp, alighted at the Posen station. He proceeded directly to the barracks square, where he gave the signal of

within half an hour the troops were drawn up ready to take the field. The Emperor took his place at the head of the column and marched with the garrison through the streets of the city, which by this time was wide awake with surrorise. At breakfast with the officers the Emperor expressed limited as highly pleased with the promptness and fine appearance of the troops. ance of the troops

MURDER BROKE UP THE PARTY.

Sol Osborn Had Killed Two Men With Gu Shot and It Was Time to Adjourn. LOUISVILLE, June 18. Soi Osborn is one of the bad men of Indian Creek, Boyd county. He has added to his reputation as a desperado by killing two men with one shot. A quarrel by killing two men with one shot. A quarrel came up yesterday between the Branham and Muilin families at a social gathering at Indian Creek, which is on the edge of the eastern Kentucky Mountains. Ostern got in a row with the Branhams. They had been friends. Joe Short attempted to interfere, and Osborn shot him with a Winchester, the buildt passing through Short's head and also killing Jim Mullins. The murderer fied and has not been heard from since. The killing irole up the party, but led to no further trouble.

No Sign of Chinese Retaliation

San Phancisco, June 18. - The steamer City of Pekin arrived to-day bringing a high Chinese official. Chew-Shu-Shum, w to succeeds to the Presidence of the Kong- to, one of the Six Communics. He is also one of the directors of the Chinese Consulate.

He had heard nothing of the reported retailsation of his Government against Abertean residents as revenge for the teary law. The liong kong papers contain no mention elements of the measures, so that it may be regarded as a canard.

Hig Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18 .- A six-story building at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street was burned to-day. The congress street was burned foods. The loss was between \$250,000 and sheaten. The leavest losers are the 0, W. Diebards on Company, carpets, curtains, russ, and effective; the Ginn Publishing company, vase A sea, planes, and A.B. Chase A Co., boance. Their combined losses are placed at about \$100,000. Their in an ice cream parlor on the Congress street side of the building.

Not a Teath of the Chiarse Registered. Washington, June 18. Complete official returns of the Chinese registration under the Geary act have been resourced by Internal Re-enue Commissioner Miller. They show the out of 110,000 thmese in the United State 13,170 registored.

doe differso : Com ortable, Fair, Bryer, June 18. Joseph Jefferson is very comfortable today. Arrangements were perfected this afternoon to take him in a private car to Buzzard's Bay on Tuesday.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE REICHSTAG STILL IN DOUBT.

Positive Results Still Lacking in More Than Half the Constituencies - The Government Says it is Not Discouraged by the Socialist Gains-Working for a Combine tion of All the Government Parties in the Bye-Elections-Engen Richter's Threat.

BERLIN, June 18.—The elections are three days old, and most of the returns have been received, yet the political complexion of the next lieichstag is as much in doubt as in the hour of the dissolution. Positive results are lacking in more than half the constituencies, and the leaders for the second ballots are in almost utter ignorance of what the event will be. Both sides find crumbs of comfort in the reports already received. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives, who, whatever jumped. They ran on for a mile, and finally their temporary inclinations may be, are bound to support the Government at the decisive moment, have gained several seats, and together will probably come back to Berlin with almost as many votes as the Clericals, the most powerful of the Parliamentary parties. The National Liberals. despite the fact that they sacrifleed several candidates to elect Conservatives in prefcrence to giving the opposition a chance in second ballots, have held their ground. They and the two groups of Conservatives will be virtually the Government cartel. Together they are sure to have bardly fewer than 130

votes at the opening of the Reichstag. The Anti-Semites and Conservative Anti-Semites have gained several seats. The Radical Unionists have three scats and are confident d gaining several more. The Poles, as in the iast Reichstag, will add sixteen or seventeen more to the Government coalition. The Independent Ciericals are an uncertain factor. The majority of them, however, will vote with the Government.

Among the opposition parties, the Opposition Clericals alone are likely to come back from the field virtually as they entered it. The independent movement under Huene and Schorlemer-Alst has fizzled, and will be able to cut the Lieber faction little, if any, below 100. The Social Democrats will have added at out 20 more votes to the list on the Extreme Left. They will be obliged, however, to close up shoulder to shoulder with the Clericals to fill the gap left in the opposition ranks by the annihilation of the old vanguard of the opposition, Eugen Richter's Radicals. The South German Democrats, a group hardly so considerable as the Poles, will enter the Reichstag with a slight accession of strength gained through the support of Richter's men. These are the probabilities as far as they can be estimated, while detailed returns from most of the uncertain constituencies are lacking.

The Government professes to feel no dis-couragement in consequence of the Social Democratic gains. In most official quarters the Government is expected to enter the next Reichstag much stronger than it was at the time of the dissolution. The high officers of State have thrown off the apathy which they affected during the campaign and already are working incessantly for a combination of all Government parties at the bye-elections. The two specificobjects of this condition would be to crush Eugen Richter's last hope of saving more than a dozen seats from the Radical wreck and to prevent the Social Democrats from continuing their extraordinary gains. There is every prospect now that Chancellor von Caprivi will be able to bring the Government parties together at the next polls. The official press has caught the note of encouragement and has replaced its pessimistic prophecies of a constitutional conflict, published just after the first returns came in. with statements that the result of the election is as much in doubt as ever, and that all re-

mains to be decided on the second bullot. The whole Conservative party, including Free Conservatives, Agrarians, and anti-Semites, has indicated to Chancellor von Caprivi willingness to units forces against Richterists and Socialists. The National Liberals, as usual, will yield probably to the Government's opportunities and thus complete posed to have been set for the second ballot. That the Government may have more time to organize its forces, efforts are now making to efer the election until the 28th. yon Caprivi has communicated this plan to the Bavarian Government, which, in turn, proposed as a compromise date the 26th. The

choice between these dates is still in doubt. The opinion everywhere is that the struggle at the polls on the second ballot will concern almost exclusively the Army bill issue, and that the question of protection, anti-Semitism, and State's rights, which were so conspicuous in the campaign, will be relegated to he background. All the minor factions on both sides are expected to range themselves in line with the old parties. That such a simplification of the campaign will produce a Government majority over all is hardly expacted by the most sanguine. The semi-official press estimates that the Government will secure through the cartel the backbone of a majority, and then will be able to obtain by compromise on the bill sufficient additional

The old parties have been thoroughly frightenod by the gains of the Social Democrats. The Krenziellung, so Conservative that heretofore is has been equally bitter against Radicals and Social Democrats, now suggests a local union of parties to prevent, as far as ressible, further Socialist victories. "A findical who will vote for a reasonable reenforcement of the German defensive force," it says, "will be welcomed by us in preference to the best of the Social Demo-

strength to pass the measure.

Eagen Mehter, although amid the ruins of his party, continues to proclaim the programme which was his and sing. After alluding in his Franciscope Zerbang to the triumph of the Social Demograts at his expense, he adds this hidden threate

"As the fear of socialism is likely to drive all the elements of the classes into a coalition favoring militarism, so may the fear of militar -m compel the masses of the Radical and meratic parties to support Socialists." This statement is interpreted as meaning

at in constituencies where the contest on at and a supporter of the Military bill, the chier Hadicals and South German Demoerats will vote for the Social Democrat. As cerned this threat undouttedly will be fullikel. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, that lifehter, discredited as he now is, can deliver many Radical votes in North Germany to the party which he has fought most bitterly in the past. If, however, he accomplishes this masterpiece of political bossism he will surely increase the Social Democratic delegation in the Reichstag to sixty or perhaps even more. At the same time he would complete irrepara

The attitude of the Clericals in districts where they will have no candidates at the secand ballats is somewhat doubtful. The Lieber leaders have sent out a circular advising Catholics throughout the empire not to vote under any circumstances for candidates favoring the fall. In districts not contested by Sorial Lemograts this undoubtedly will cause the Catholic votors to side unanimously with the opposition candidate.

In constituencies contested by a Social Democrat and a representative of the Government cartel, it will probably prevent most Ripans Tabules correct a bad breath and improve the complexion. Order of your druggist. — Adv. Catholic voters from going to the polis. The